

Amen, Mr. President, and, again to you, sir, out there in California, happy birthday. It was a joy to hear your voice today on the telephone. God bless you—and as you always used to say—God bless America.

Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1562

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Strategic Anti-Missile Revitalization and Security Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Constitution vests in the Government of the United States responsibility to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare of the American people.

(2) Due to limitations imposed by the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the United States is prohibited from deploying a national missile defense capable of defending America against even the most limited of ballistic missile attack.

(3) The concept of mutual assured destruction which underlies the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is technologically and geostrategically outdated and cannot serve as a basis for stability in a multipolar world characterized by rampant proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile technology.

(4) The possibility of ballistic missile attack upon the United States by a rogue country constitutes a clear, present, and growing threat to the supreme interests of the United States.

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENT TO GIVE NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

No later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall give notice to the Russian Federation of the intention of the United States to withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, as permitted under Article XV of that Treaty.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITIONS.

Beginning 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, appropriated funds shall not be obligated or expended for the purposes of proscribing, enforcing, or implementing any provision of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

SEC. 5. ACTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the date that is 180 days after the date of the notification of the President to the Russian Federation under section 3, the President shall certify to Congress that the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is no longer interpreted to apply to the development, deployment, or operation of any missile defense system or air defense system of the United States, including any component of such a system or upgrade of such a system or component.

SEC. 6. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty" means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, signed at Moscow on May 26, 1972, with related protocol, signed at Moscow on July 3, 1974.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 295

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Virginia

[Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 295, a bill to permit labor management cooperative efforts that improve America's economic competitiveness to continue to thrive, and for other purposes.

S. 673

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 673, a bill to establish a youth development grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 930

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 930, a bill to require States receiving prison construction grants to implement requirements for inmates to perform work and engage in educational activities, and for other purposes.

S. 1028

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1028, a bill to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes.

S. 1166

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1166, a bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, to improve the registration of pesticides, to provide minor use crop protection, to improve pesticide tolerances to safeguard infants and children, and for other purposes.

S. 1219

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1219, a bill to reform the financing of Federal elections, and for other purposes.

S. 1400

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1400, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to issue guidance as to the application of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to insurance company general accounts.

S. 1487

At the request of Mr. ROBB, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1487, a bill to establish a demonstration project to provide that the Department of Defense may receive medicare reimbursement for health care services provided to certain medicare-eligible covered military beneficiaries.

SENATE RESOLUTION 217

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator

from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], and the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 217, A resolution to designate the first Friday in May 1996, as "American Foreign Service Day" in recognition of the men and women who have served or are presently serving in the American Foreign Service, and to honor those in the American Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty.

SENATE RESOLUTION 219

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 219, A resolution designating March 25, 1996 as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

AMENDMENT NO. 3184

At the request of Mr. LEAHY the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3184 proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3202

At the request of Mr. GREGG the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3202 intended to be proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3289

At the request of Mr. GREGG the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] were added as cosponsors of amendment No.

3289 intended to be proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 224—TO DESIGNATE SEPTEMBER 23, 1996, AS “NATIONAL BASEBALL HERITAGE DAY”

Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 224

Whereas it is universally accepted that the idea of baseball was created by Abner Doubleday in 1839 in Cooperstown, NY when Doubleday attempted to chase cows out of Elihu Phinney's cow pasture;

Whereas, New Yorkers in Manhattan in 1842 witnessed the birth of modern day baseball when ‘a number of gentlemen . . . casually assembled on a plot of ground in Twenty-seventh street . . . to play ball’ according to Charles A. Peverelly in “The Book of American Pastimes”;

Whereas, these men, led by Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr. created the set of rules to transform a childhood game into the game of baseball and to provide a model for future early clubs;

Whereas, these men played the game because of sheer enjoyment and casually called themselves the “New York Baseball Club”;

Whereas, Harold Peterson, in “The Man Who Invented Baseball,” notes that on the historic day of September 23, 1845, these men, now numbering more than forty, formally organized themselves into the first ever organized baseball club known as the “Knickerbocker Baseball Club”;

Whereas, the Knickerbockers dedicated their efforts to the creation of regular games on the Twenty-seventh street field so they could play their new game.

Whereas, others noticed the games of the Knickerbockers and created teams of their own for inter-club play with Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr. and the Knickerbockers, according to Cartwright's “Rules of Play”;

Whereas, baseball has grown into America's national pastime and ingratiated itself into the collective heart of America;

Whereas, America has cherished baseball and fallen in love with baseball heroes like Mickey Mantle, Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, and Babe Ruth;

Whereas, baseball has given Americans common and shared experience, as well as provide a bond between generations;

Whereas, parents and children enjoy baseball together throughout the countless generations.

Whereas, baseball has become as much a part of the United States as the hot dogs sold at the games;

Whereas, baseball has become a part of our national character,

Whereas, the designation of “National Baseball Heritage Day” will provide Americans with chance to celebrate the history of the game and reflect on how much it has affected our collective lives and national identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate, in recognition of the essential role that baseball has played in the history of the United States and our individual lives, designate September 23, 1996 as “National Baseball Heritage Day”. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, when asked to describe an image of baseball, the near unanimous and immediate picture painted would be of a warm summer night sitting in the bleachers with your kids, enjoying a hot dog or some peanuts, and rooting for the home team. Similarly when asked about the origins of baseball, fans from the youngest to the oldest will tell you that baseball originates in New York. It is that heritage that I wish to memorialize in legislation that I am submitting today. I am proud to submit the resolution with my friend and colleague, New York's senior Senator, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

On a lazy afternoon in 1839, a young man from Cooperstown, Abner Doubleday, chased the cows out of Elihu Phinney's pasture and was struck with the inspiration to invent a game that we now know as baseball. In true recognition of Cooperstown's place in history, the National Baseball Hall of Fame is located there.

Today, Cooperstown is the mecca for all baseball fans where, in the Hall of Fame, they can see the unfolding of baseball from its early beginnings to its great modern era. Within the National Baseball Hall of Fame outstanding players such as Babe Ruth, Lou Gherig, Cy Young, Ty Cobb, Joe DiMaggio, and Jackie Robinson are immortalized. In addition to plaques celebrating the achievements of baseball's greats, Cooperstown has the largest collection of game-winning baseballs, record-breaking bats, and paraphernalia chronicling achievements and activities of all kinds in relation to the game of baseball and baseball's impact on American society.

Shortly after Doubleday's inspiration, a group of gentlemen, led by Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr., was meeting in fields all over Manhattan in New York City, playing baseball according to rules laid out by Cartwright. These men began playing baseball as early as 1842 in a small plot of ground on Twenty-seventh Street—a spot now occupied by the Harlem Railroad depot. Cartwright and his friends were forced to play at three different locations on Manhattan in order to escape the encroachment of a growing New York City. On September 23, 1845, they finally formally organized themselves into a baseball club known as the Knickerbockers Base Ball Club.

Efforts have been attempted in the past to lay claim to Cooperstown's, and indeed New York's place in baseball history. Such efforts continue to this day. But as every little-leaguer knows, New York will always be the true home of baseball. Also, as any baseball history buff knows, New York City is home to our nation's earliest organized baseball team. Baseball fans everywhere will not be fooled by those who would claim otherwise.

Therefore, to make sure that all Americans know the rightful role New York holds in the birth of baseball, we are introducing a resolution calling for

congressional recognition of this distinction. It is my hope that with the Senate's passage of this resolution, we may once and for all dispel all contrary claims to baseball's heritage. We encourage all true fans of baseball in the Senate to join in cosponsoring this resolution. •

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION ACT OF 1996

GRAMS AMENDMENT NO. 3316

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 3184 proposed by Mr. LEAHY to the bill (S. 1541) to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

S. 1541

Beginning on page 1-73, strike line 12 and all that follows through page 1-75, line 7, and insert the following:

SEC. 108. MILK PROGRAM.

(a) TERMINATION OF MILK MARKETING ORDERS.—Section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended by striking subsection (5) and (18).

(b) PROHIBITION OF SUBSEQUENT ORDERS REGARDING MILK.—Section 8c(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(2)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (A), by striking “Milk, fruits” and inserting “Fruits”; and

(2) in paragraph (B), by inserting “milk,” after “honey.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2(3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 602(3)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended by striking “, other than milk and its products.”

(2) Section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(A) in subsection (6), by striking “, other than milk and its products.”;

(B) in subsection (7)(B), by striking “(except for milk and cream to be sold for consumption in fluid form)”;

(C) in subsection (11)(B), by striking “Except in the case of milk and its products, orders” and inserting “Orders”;

(D) in subsection (13)(A), by striking “, except to a retailer in his capacity as a retailer of milk and its products”;

(E) in the first sentence of subsection (17), by striking “; *Provided further*,” and all that follows through “to such order”.

(3) Section 8d(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608d(2)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended by striking the second sentence.

(4) Section 10(b)(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 610(b)(2)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(A) by striking clause (i);

(B) by redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses (i) and (ii) respectively; and